

The Senate Credit Mobilier Committee made their report last Friday. In the case of Henry Wilson, the committee find that the investment was made with his wife's money and that she received all the benefit accruing therefrom. They do not believe that he (Wilson) was affected by the transaction, but they feel constrained to advert in this connection to the fact that on the 13th day of September last Mr. Wilson authorized to be sent to the public press of New York a dispatch which in effect is regarded as an unqualified denial that he had ever obtained from Oakes Ames or any other person the slightest interest in the Credit Mobilier, and to remark that the dispatch was calculated to convey to the public an erroneous impression.

The evidence relating to Senator Harlan, according to the report, shows that in 1865 Mr. Durant contributed \$10,000 to secure the election of Mr. Harlan to the Senate of the United States, he being at the time of its receipt the Secretary of the Interior which they say, "discloses an evil upon which the committee cannot too severely animadvert. The use of large sums of money to influence either popular or legislative elections, strikes directly at the fundamental principles of Republican Government."

They find in the case of Senator Patterson that he gave a false account of the transactions between himself and Mr. Ames, suppressed material facts and denied the existence of other material facts which must have been known to him. The report concludes as follows:

The committee have reached a conclusion after the most attentive consideration and anxious deliberation, which they would fain wish were otherwise, but with a sense of duty which compels them to declare and submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That James W. Patterson be and he is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of the Senate.

SENATOR PATTERSON'S CASE.—There was an informal discussion in the Senate Sunday morning on the unfinished business, when Mr. Morrill of Maine remarked that he should feel it his duty to press a vote on the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Patterson. Mr. Hamlin hoped that Mr. Patterson would be heard in self-defense, and Mr. Trumbull said that it was a matter which should not be taken up unless every Senator could first read the evidence, to be able to sit in judgement understandingly. Mr. Patterson was at the Capitol asking Senators to consider his case, expressing his confidence that the resolution of expulsion could receive but few votes. It is not, however, probable that there will be any action in the case.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The six-story brick building on Hanover and Blackstone streets, Boston, partly occupied by Geo. A. Sammet, manufacturer of mattresses and bedding, was on the 27th discovered to be on fire in the third story. A great quantity of inflammable material was stored in the building, and but a few minutes elapsed before the entire upper portion of the structure was wrapped in flames. The stairways served as flues to conduct the fire to the stories above, where a number of girls were working, three of whom perished in the flames, the others making their escape on the roof.

While the engines were playing on the fire and many brave men were working on the walls on Hanover street, the upper part of the wall swayed, tottered, and then fell outward. There was no time to escape the ladders with their living occupants were pushed outward, poised an instant in a perpendicular position, and then the wall came thundering down on them, killing three outright, and wounding some fifteen or twenty, some of whom have since died.

We are pleased to mention the receipt of copies of the Vermont Autograph and Remarker, published at Starksborough, Vermont, by James Johns. The first copy of the Autograph was issued as early as 1810 by the present publisher. It then bore the name of the Huntington Gazette, and was published at Huntington. The Autograph, as the name signifies is a manuscript production executed by hand with a pen. The editor remarks that because there are type and presses is no more conclusive reason why printing should not be done by hand than the fact that because there are railroad cars and horse carriages to ride in, that one should not go on foot.

Although a literary curiosity we can testify that the Remarker is well worthy a careful perusal.

It is understood that the State Agricultural Society will decide to locate the Fair at Rutland for three years.

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

HELD AT LUNENBURG, ON TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18 & 19.
(Continued from last week.)

pass away time. Instead of this a Commissioner should be appointed in each town. They could make preparation, work on roads at proper times and keep them good. It is a good and cheap way to make roads over wet places to put on hemlock or spruce boughs their points overlapping each other to the depth of six inches and then covered with six or eight inches of good gravel or coarse sand. Bars across roads are then useless and frequently tend to damage and loss. Roads should be well attended to in the spring, the water turned out and the same oversight given that a man would give his own property. He would recommend the tax to be paid in money as a saving to individuals as well as better roads.

Good roads are a subject of great interest to towns, and are a public advantage and no town should be satisfied without them in perfection.

Mr. Jameson remarked that a road was good only when it had no bad places, such places should be looked after. Fencing is of importance in water to prevent drifts. Tight board fences are the best to prevent drifts. Pitch-holes in winter are more objectionable than bars in summer, and it is a disgrace to let them remain when they are so easy of remedy; he thought roads could be best broken out by rollers.

Chas. W. King inquired how he would roll a road when the snow was four feet deep in one storm.

Mr. Jameson replied he thought the people would be justified in the abandonment of such roads.

J. M. Lucas remarked that a high wall was a good protection against drifts.

Linus Blakesly recommended a wooden harrow shaped scraper to scrape the snow, believing it best.

Hon. N. W. French thought the roads were fenced too narrow and that the proper authority should compel every one to build their fences in the proper places.

Hon. J. G. Crawford would advocate a law as in the Western States that no roads should be less than four rods wide, and any one building a fence nearer, subject to a fine. He advocated portable fences.

Z. E. Jameson next spoke upon Cow Stables. He said cows were stabled for profit and advantage both to the owner and the cows.

In Connecticut the stables are many of them large without floors; on the ground is spread sea weed, salt marsh hay, sand, in some instances, is used for bedding.

The next advance in stables is tying with bows in a narrow stable but he thinks the tying with stanchions the best. The floor should be level or nearly so, and all should be regulated for the comfort of cows. Manure should never be kept under the stables as the gasses are injurious to their health.

AFTERNOON.

Butter making, by Z. E. Jameson. He remarked that in Essex County perhaps, butter was usually made by the ladies but in many sections it was largely made by the men, and so it properly came before the meeting.

He recommended setting milk in pails in a water bath. When the cream is churned it must be brought to a proper temperature (62 degrees) and churned, it matters not so much in what churn, but it must come hard to be good. It must then be well worked and all the buttermilk will wash away. It can just as well be worked all out first, and properly salted also packed, so that no second working is required. It should be worked enough to work the salt evenly in, if not the butter will be striped, that salted most being the darkest colored.

No butter tub should be soaked in water before being used as the water in the wood will be corrupted and injure the butter, but the tub may be soaked in strong brine.

Every butter maker should endeavor to make the best butter possible and he illustrated by example many items of interest in connection with the topic.

Rev. N. W. Alger thinks purity of the room in which milk is kept free from all vapor especially tobacco smoke.

J. C. Webster remarked that boiling cider or cabbage in an adjoining room will give the taste to the cream. Also boiling water will effect cream. He lost more on the butter made from his cows, injured by boiling cider this fall than his cider was worth.

There is much in milking, milk should be drawn clean or else the butter is injured. He could never have a man who would milk clean enough. He stated that no one could milk clean and hold the pail under the cow as no brushing or cleaning of

the cow would be sufficiently perfect to prevent a dust.

He recommended the Jewett pan as it kept the milk sweet twelve hours longer than the common pan. Cream in his opinion should not be churned the same day it is taken from milk. Cream should not be cooled by putting in ice, but should be cooled by ice water outside of cream cans.

Dr. H. A. Cutting then spoke upon the subject of parasites and their extermination. He treated of the louse, its habits and reproduction, of the bot or maggot in the heads of sheep, also bots in horses, warbles in the backs of cattle, ticks &c.

The Dr.'s paper was one of interest and worth, as well as practical value.

EVENING SESSION.

Hon. J. G. Crawford addressed the meeting on Farming. He remarked that the farmer was one that should understand not only farming but the rudimentary principles of law, medicine enough to attend his own cattle, mechanical genius to mend and make small things about the farm. In this way a farmer will succeed. He spoke of the invention and manufacture of farming tools, their modification and improvement. The great advantages of machinery, its application to almost every species of work.

He also explained the frauds of railroads, merchants and drovers, but neglected to explain the frauds of farmers. His address was listened to with attention and was one of merit.

Prof. Peter Collier then gave a lecture on Spectral Analysis.

As he is a scientist, of course this lecture was of the first order, and we were glad to see that in appreciation there was a crowded house.

He showed that beyond a doubt there were at least thirteen minerals found on earth that were also in the sun, and it was possible many more were also identical.

CONCLUSION.

As a whole, we are glad to add there was a due appreciation of the labors of the Board, and a full house with many ladies present, showing that Essex County is at least interested in farming.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

On the 4th, were the grandest and most impressive ever witnessed on an occasion of this kind. The civic and military organizations composing the procession accompanying the President from the White House to the Capitol, numbered at least 12,000. The ceremony took place on a platform, erected over the steps leading to the central entrance of the east front of the Capitol, affording an opportunity for the vast multitude to witness the administering of the oath, and listen to the address which was read from manuscript by the President as follows:

Fellow Citizens:

Under Providence, I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far as laid in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years' experience in the office.

When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed. Therefore, the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, and all the arts of peace and progress.

It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards republicanism, or government by the people through their chosen representatives, and that our own great Republic is designed to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it. The theory of Government changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought together with the rapid transit by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government and communication between the extreme limits of the country is made easier than it was through the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The efforts of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen, yet he is not possessed of the civil right which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed so far as executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive.

The States lately at war with the General Government are now happily rehabilitated and no executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first year of the past Administration the proposition came up for the admission of San Domingo as a Territory in the Union. It was not a question of my seeking but was a proposition from the people of San Domingo and which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of San Domingo and all concerned that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me. In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of the Government becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commercial education and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our Great Maker is preparing the world. In his own good time to become one nation, speaking one language and when armies and navies will be no longer required.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country, to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value, as compared with the world's standard of values—gold—and, if possible, to par with it; to the construction of cheap transit throughout the land, and that the products of all sections may find a market and have a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations; to the re-establishment of our commerce and a share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the ends that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor; and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization.

I acknowledge before this assembly, representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligations resting on me to render them the best service within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from the responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for the place or position and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I perform a conscious duty without asking promotion or command and without a revengeful feeling toward any section or any individual.

Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for my present office, in 1868, to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander, scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to day I feel that I can afford to disregard in view of my verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Essex County Herald.

Among the great questions yet to agitate our country is that of the liquor traffic. This matter has got to be settled ere long. This nation cannot forever groan under the power of this fearful evil. We have yet to deal with it as it affects our moral, civil and religious being. We must grapple with this monster and beard him in his own den, and the sooner it is done the better. Moral sanction has been tried, and legal prohibition has erected a dam in certain places, and for a time has stopped the current. But though much has been accomplished yet the murderer stalks abroad in our highways, and in our homes, in fact everywhere. The government of the United States must take up this question and settle it forever.

Who, I ask, are the law abiding and peace loving members of the community? I answer, the men of sober habits. Who fill our jails with criminals, our hospitals with the sick, and our Lunatic Asylums with the insane? I answer, the rum-seller. Who robs us of our sons and daughters and destroys the peace and happiness of our homes? I answer, the licensed manufacturers of strong drink, and all who sell the same. We cannot look upon this state of things much longer with indifference or apathy. We cannot see the flower of our country stricken down, year after year, by the ruthless hand and hardened heart of the unprincipled rum-seller; and yet, as sure as the death of John Brown was the key-note to the abolition of slavery, so will some victim appear on the great stage of human action (goaded on by the ruin of some

loved one) as the first actor in the terrible drama that must inevitably follow. The state of the country demands a law prohibiting the importation and manufacture as well as the sale of intoxicating drink. We must strike at the root of the evil. It's no use trying to stop the stream from running through our towns and villages while it is turned on at headquarters, Government must turn off the tap.

How long is our country to suffer from this fearful scourge? Thank God there are thousands of prayers ascending to heaven, mingled with the groans and sighs and tears of faithful hearts as they cry, "How long, O Lord, how long? and the God of the lonely widow and fatherless, will hear those prayers, and groans, and sighs, and look upon those tears. See that father, as he stands by the grave of an only son, cut down, not by the dagger of the midnight assassin, but by the sure poison of the rum-seller. Look at him as the hot scalding tears are falling on that coffin, as he thinks how he pleaded with the murderer of his boy, not to give or sell him the accursed stuff. But deaf to his entreaties he continued the hellish work until his victim fell into an untimely grave. Can human nature stand this much longer? What protection have we against such a fiend in human form? and how many more sons must be sacrificed to this moloch?

We answer, not many more, and strong arms and faithful hearts echo, not many more. This traffic must be stopped at any price.

LEGION.

Essex County, Feb. 26, 1873.

The first number of the *The Pacific*, published by the Ladies Literary and Adelpi Societies, at Seminary Hill, Montpelier, is at hand. In all respects it meets our entire approval, we only regret that it is not a weekly instead of a quarterly periodical. Printed on tinted paper in the best style of the art. Chaste, moral and entertaining, it proclaims a pure origin by its appearance.

State Items.

Three accidents occurred at the Arlington peg shop last week. Miss Fannie Mattison cut off one of her thumbs in some machinery; Mr. Michael Kelley broke one bone of his leg and sprained his ankle while at work there, and Phillip Cullinan, a young lad, caught his foot in some part of the works and broke both bones of his leg, just above the ankle. —Woodstock Post.

A petition largely signed by the citizens of the state has been presented to the President, praying for a *not pros.* in the case of Gen. George J. Stannard, the defaulting United States collector in the Vermont district. His frauds are estimated at \$40,000.

Geo. E. Clough, a married man with a very respectable and pretty wife and one child, residing near North Troy village, who committed a brutal indecent assault upon a young girl from Mansonsville P. Q., a short time since, finding that legal proceedings were being instituted against him, has rid the country of his presence and left for parts unknown.

Two passenger trains passed over the Missisquoi & Clyde Rivers R. R., one from Richmond and one from Montreal to Newport, for the first time Friday afternoon, Feb. 14th. Several reporters, four or five editors of the leading Journals in Canada, the officers and directors of the road and several distinguished speakers from the Dominion, with bottled up eloquence (and champagne) accompanied the party, expecting a big demonstration at Newport in honor of the completion of so great an enterprise; but on arriving at that fashionable summer resort, no uncommon number (one man and half a dozen boys) heralded their entrance and not an invitation was extended from any one to give vent to their pent up eloquence; so, disgruntled with so cold a reception they swallowed a hasty dinner, and Colonel Foster paying their bills, telegraphed to Brigham's Hotel at Farnham, P. Q., for sixty suppers, repacked their champagne, suppressed their lofty utterances (and wrath,) crumpled their speeches in their pockets and left for a more congenial locality.—Orleans County Monitor.

GOON COLT.—E. B. Bachelor of Randolph has a colt two years old, sired by Ephraim Thayer's horse, that weighs eleven hundred and ten pounds.

MARRIED.

In Lunenburg, Feb. 26, by Rev. L. W. Harris, Mr. Alvin Thompson, 2nd, and Miss Eliza J. Nichols both of L.

Also by the same, on the 1st inst. Mr. Curtis E. Bolles of Dalton, N. H., and Miss Anna Hubbard of Whitefield, N. H.

In Colebrook, Feb. 23d, by Rev. J. H. Knott, Horace H. Parsons, Esq., to Miss Maria A. Drich, both of Colebrook.

DIED.

In Guildhall, Mar. 2nd, of Consumption, Mrs. Frances, wife of George Hubbard, Esq., aged 37 years and 6 months.


At New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 1, Enoch Haseltine, aged 81 years—once residing in Danville, Vt., Littleton, and Lancaster, N. H.

In Lunenburg, March 8, after a protracted illness of Consumption, Laura Howe, wife of H. W. Beiel, Esq., aged 50 years. Funeral at Colebrook, N. H., Sunday, at Cong. Church, at 1 o'clock, March 9, to Miss Maria A. Drich, aged 65, formerly of Lunenburg.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his Farm cheap. Said farm consists of ninety-two acres, conveniently divided into Pasture and Woodland. Good Buildings, good Sugar and Apple Orchard. Situated in Granby, Vt., about three-fourths of a mile from Church Post Office and school. It is pleasantly located. For further particulars enquire of Loomis Wells, Granby, or of C. B. Boyce, Guildhall.

NOYES' BILIOUS BITTERS



TRADE MARK.

CARBOLIC CREAM.

If you are suffering with Dyspepsia, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.
If you are suffering with Constiveness, and all its attendant evils, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.
If you are suffering from loss of appetite, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.
If you are suffering with a torpid or inactive Liver, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.
If you are suffering with Headache, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.
If you are suffering from Rheumatism and Abscesses, use Carbolic Cream.
If you are suffering from Drowsiness after eating, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.
If you are suffering from Heart Burn, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.
If you are suffering from Pimples and Eczema, use Carbolic Cream.
If you are suffering from any disease arising from a morbid condition of the Liver, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.
If you are suffering from all Skin Diseases, use Carbolic Cream.

These are not quack preparations, but are purely scientific combination, prepared with the greatest care and from the

Purest and Choicest Materials.

They are recognized by Physicians as affording the surest and quickest means of accomplishing what they are intended to do. It is a very significant fact, and furnishes the very highest recommendation, that during the past year over one hundred gallons of Noyes' Bileous Bitters have been sold in Physicians' prescriptions alone, and during the same period more than two thousand bottles have been dispensed of Retail from Dr. J. C. Noyes' Laboratory, besides large quantities that have been sent abroad. The

CARBOLIC CREAM

although having been started more recently, is already enjoying the most flattering prospects—orders from Physicians and the Trade, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations.

See The Bitters are put up in Large Bottles, and 50 Cents per Bottle.

See The Carbolic Cream, at 25 Cents per Box.

Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retail by

P. J. Noyes,

DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST,

Main St., Lancaster, N. H.

Also sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

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JUST RECEIVED AT

Kent & Criswold's,

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade.

The Largest Stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods & Trimmings,

ever offered by us.

A large stock of

Ladies' Furs, and Fur Robes,

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Ready Made Clothing,

For Men and Boys.

A Large Stock of

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and other American Manufactures.

Our Tailoring is carried on under the direction of M. SPARKS.

Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Trunks

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Agents for the

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NEW GOODS

FOR THE

WINTER OF 1872-3.

Notwithstanding the Advance of Prices in most all lines of Goods, caused by the

TERRIBLE FIRE IN BOSTON!

We are now opening, and offer for sale

A Large Stock of New Goods,

In all our different departments, and at

NO ADVANCE!

FROM FORMER PRICES!

Nothing we could not do, had we been later in the Market. We promise

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

In Ladies Dress Goods and Findings, Small Wares in every variety, Knit Goods for Ladies, Gents and Children, Ladies and Children's Hats and Caps, the very

Best Kid Gloves, warranted,

STAPLE & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

WOOLENS, consisting of Frothing Danville Doe Skins, Cashmere, English and German Coatings, wryer's Col. rated Goods, with Heavy B. wryer's China Silks, &c., &c., &c.

From which we continue to manufacture to order, at the same popular prices, suits or parts of same, warranting its make.

A Large Stock of BOYS

Ready Made Clothing

well made, and very cheap.

GENTS, CLOTHING, and FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS & CAPS, TRUNKS, BAGS,

Valises, &c, Carpets,

Paper Hangings, Window Shades,

Crockery & Glass Ware,

A Full Line of Strictly Pure Drugs,

And Medicines,

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

Groceries, Groceries,

Together with our Large Stock of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Blacksmith's Findings, &c. Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods.

A large stock particularly adapted for the coming holidays.

FURS, FURS, FURS,

A Large stock of

Ladies' and Misses' Goods,

Gents' Caps, Gloves, &c.